

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Brilliant Cavalry Fight at Antietam.
THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD.
LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.
REPORTS BY A REBEL DESERTER.
LEE DRAWING SUPPLIES FROM VIRGINIA.
He is Fortified and Ready for an Attack.
Our Forces All Up and Well in Hand.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, July 10, 1863.

The historic stream of Antietam has again been spanned by the echoes of cannon. A vigorous artillery and cavalry fight took place this morning over the waters, preparatory to the great expected conflict. The cavalry and artillery of Buford, aided by that of Kilpatrick on the left flank of the enemy, dislodged him from the village of Burnside, driving him two miles beyond Beaver Creek. This morning the sharp skirmishing continued with equal success, until the enemy rested on strong positions near Funkstown. The artillery were then replaced by fresh batteries.

To detail the positions and locality of the corps would at this moment be improper. It is thought that the enemy will make a vigorous stand. To cross a portion of their forces would enable our army to attack with ease their rear, and they will probably resist, taking the chances of victory or defeat.

The following are names of killed and wounded in the skirmishes of last night and this morning:

KILLED.
Silas H. White, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
Walter O. Kennedy, 31st N. Y. Cavalry.
John Miller, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
Geo. Townsend, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
Gen. Parsons, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
Colonel Oliver, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
WOUNDED.
Henry M. Whitney, 1st U. S. Cavalry, foot.
Sergeant John Larkin, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.
Lieutenant Greenough, 24th U. S. Cavalry.
August Feller, 12th N. Y. Cavalry.
B. J. Sprague, 17th Penn. Cavalry.
G. W. Carter, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
J. G. D. Smith, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
William Allen, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
J. E. Ayres, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
John S. Woodward, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
E. A. Miner, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
Joseph Dwyer, 3d U. S. Cavalry.
Thomas S. Smith, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
William H. Decker, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
William W. Davis, 13th N. Y. Cavalry.
Marcus M. Rice, 1st Vermont Cavalry.
John Barker, 3d U. S. Cavalry.
Hy. Williams, 3d U. S. Cavalry.
M. Marks, 3d U. S. Cavalry.
Capt. V. M. Smith, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
Katharine Krensching, 21st U. S. Cavalry.
Patrick Harman, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
Samuel M. Chan, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
W. V. Marshall, 24th U. S. Cavalry.
Capt. Low, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut. Tumble, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Lieut. Jerome, Signal Corps, very slightly.
To these may be added:
Mr. Paul, Correspondent of The Times, wounded very slightly.

Reports by a Rebel Deserter—Lee has a Bridge at Williamsport, and is Drawing Supplies from Virginia—The Rebels Fortified and Ready for an Attack—Skirmishing.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, July 10, 1863.

The utmost activity now prevails in the Army of the Potomac. Another battle is imminent, and our men, despite their fatigue and privations, are ready for it. A deserter who came into our lines last night reports that Lee has a single bridge across the Potomac, near Williamsport, and that he has succeeded in getting over ammunition and supplies, although he could not move his army over it with safety or expedition.

He reports Lee as now fortified, his artillery placed and ready to give us battle whenever we attack. He thinks Lee has about 50,000 effective men left. He is still hopeful of conquering us, and thinks it was about an even thing at Gettysburg. The men in the Rebel army had not heard of the fall of Vicksburg, and it was almost impossible to make the deserter believe it true.

Lee is evidently driven to the wall, and will fight his men to the bitter end. Gen. Meade is a thoughtful man of religious convictions, and has faith that the right will ultimately triumph, but he does not let enthusiasm warp his deliberate judgment, and, therefore, it is that he says to meet and conquer an army of 50,000 veteran troops is a most serious undertaking, the result being determined not by human might alone.

Our cavalry drove a considerable force of their scouts from the front of Boonsboro again last night, through and beyond this neighborhood to their intrenchments near Hagerstown. At 10 o'clock this morning the enemy held the right of Hagerstown and our forces the left. At 2:20 very heavy and rapid cannonading was opened upon the Rebels, and continued for about an hour, resulting only in driving them from the woods, however.

Lee Preparing for Battle Near Hagerstown.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
BOONSBORO, Friday, July 10, 3 p. m., 1863.

The position of the enemy indicates that Lee will risk another battle near Hagerstown. The enemy has a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsport, over which he has received supplies of rations and ammunition. Rations were supplied to his entire army yesterday. One report says the enemy raised a pontoon bridge, and constructed a bridge; another report is that Lee had a pontoon bridge at Winchester, which he brought up to Williamsport. There is every indication to-day that a battle will be fought to-morrow or next day. This time Meade will be the attacking party, though, if Lee places his forces in a strong position and waits an attack, Meade will proceed with great caution, yet with promptitude.

The cavalry is engaged almost constantly in skirmishes and battles with the enemy, and there is scarcely an hour from daylight till dark that Pleasanton's guns are not heard pounding in the front and along the flanks of the enemy. It is estimated that Lee has 5,000 wagons and 300 pieces of artillery, including caissons, to cross the river. The struggle to defend them and to save the army will be desperate.

Gen. Meade's troops are all up, and in well in hand, and will be used as circumstances may require. The Rebel line is well guarded, and it rarely happens that a citizen or deserter escapes the National lines.

New-York Tribune.

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The Situation—Rebel Losses—Our Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The only question with regard to the situation on the Upper Potomac now is on what day the great battle, which is imminent, will be fought. That the whole Rebel army has taken up a position on this side of the river; that to-day ammunition is being carried from the Virginia to the Maryland side; that the enemy is making every preparation for a final desperate struggle; that the Potomac is as high, if not higher, than it has been, and will not be fordable for a week to come; that the main body of Gen. Meade's army is within five or six miles of the main Rebel forces; that skirmishing has been going on at the outposts with no serious results, are ascertained facts. From this statement, it is evident that Gen. Meade can determine when, where, and how to fight Gen. Lee, who is decidedly his inferior in numbers; that there is no occasion for him to hurry, since every day adds to his strength and diminishes that of the enemy, except perhaps in the single article of ammunition, of which it now appears, Gen. Halleck's former opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, a depot was formed in Virginia before the Potomac was crossed.

Medical-inspector Nott reports to Surgeon-General Hammond that there are now in our hands, at Gettysburg, 10,000 Rebel wounded. This number will be increased rather than diminished, and the former estimate of 4,000 is now known to have been the merest guesswork. The Rebel losses, during the three battles of Gettysburg, are, say unofficially, footed up at the Surgeon-General's as follows:

Left on the field and in our hands, wounded.....	10,000
Slightly wounded, and sent back to their lines.....	4,000
Killed on the field, and buried by our forces.....	2,500
Taken prisoners by our forces.....	12,000
Deserters and stragglers brought in by our cavalry.....	4,000
Total.....	32,500

The Union wounded now on the field are about 8,000. They are being removed slowly. The Northern Railroad, of which the new bridges were carried away yesterday by a flood, will be completed next week, when the wounded will be removed with more dispatch. Davis's Island, New-York Harbor, shall be filled with wounded Rebels. The rest will be taken to Chester, Penn.

Dr. Branton has been ordered to Gettysburg with an artist and photographer for the purpose of collecting surgical specimens and taking photographs and sketches in color of different wounds for the surgical history of the Rebellion.

The Battle near Funkstown—600 Rebels Captured.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
FUNKSTOWN, Friday, July 10, 1863.

I learn from the front this morning that on Wednesday night Pleasanton and Kilpatrick were engaged against Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee, near Funkstown, when they drove the enemy and captured 600 prisoners.

Flood in the Potomac—The Impending Battle.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The Potomac is reported by officers of the Government to be ten feet deep at Williamsport, and that it is impossible to build a bridge across the river at that point. The expected battle between Gen. Lee and Meade, which it seems to be generally thought, takes place to-morrow, or at furthest, Sunday. But this is uncertain.

From Lee's Army.

CHARLESTOWN, Pa., Friday, July 10, 1863.

News from Williamsport shows that the Rebels have lost two out of three ferry-boats by the late high water. Very little of their transportation had reached the Virginia shore, but the most of their wounded have got over.

The report from Gen. Smith's advance states there is no material change in the position of Gen. Lee's troops from yesterday.

It is not believed that Lee will attempt to defend the line of Antietam Creek, but has concentrated his army near Hagerstown, where he will without doubt await an attack. Stragglers and deserters from Lee's army still continue to arrive in large numbers. Lee's headquarters are still at Hagerstown.

Arrival of Prisoners at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 10, 1863.

About 2,500 prisoners have arrived in the last few hours by the Northern Central Railroad.

Troops for Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 10, 1863.

Capt. Joseph A. Yard left this city, this morning, with a Company of 64 men for Harrisburg. This is the fourth Company Trenton has sent to Pennsylvania.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Fort Delaware.

The United States transport steamer Kamelec, Garton, master, arrived at Fort Delaware, from Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with 750 Rebel prisoners, taken at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d and 4th. The United States officers in charge of the prisoners were Capt. Oliver Cutter, and Lieuts. Young and Morris, of the 5th New-York Artillery, with a guard of 100 men. The Rebel non-commissioned officers and privates were paroled on board the steamer, during the passage by Lieut. Morris, assisted by Master Orvis. Among the prisoners were the following field and staff officers:

Col. H. A. Harrington, 8th Va. Inf., Maj. J. C. Triabotake, 53d Va. Inf., Col. W. H. Love, 10th Miss. Inf., Adj. J. D. Doud, 22d Va. Inf., Col. E. G. Graves, 47th N. C. Inf., R. Ferguson, 10th Va. Inf., Col. W. H. Morris, 7th N. C. Inf., W. F. Coulter, 54d Va. Inf., Lieut. John Hinson, A. D. C. to Gen. Lee.

Beside these there were 293 Captains and Lieutenants, representing nearly every State in the Confederacy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Success of Gen. Dix's Expedition—Lee's Communication with Richmond Destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

The flag of truce boat New-York arrived at 8 o'clock last evening, from City Point, with 1,420 prisoners, in charge of Major Mulford, and proceeded to Annapolis early this morning.

Mal-Gen Dix and staff arrived at Fortress Mon-

roe last evening, and report that the expedition has been a perfect success. Gen. Getty's division crossed over Pamunkey River, near the White House, following near the river to the South Anna branch, where they destroyed the Central Railroad bridges, and not being able to reach the bridge of the Fredericksburg road, they tore up and destroyed about six miles of the track.

Having effectually destroyed all communication between Richmond and Lee's army, they returned yesterday morning to White House, and our troops have evacuated that place before this time. Gen. Dix's forces have removed all available property from White House, including an engine, several cars, and from five to six miles of the York and Richmond Railroad line. Gen. Dix removed from White House in conformity with the orders he received from Washington.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Encouraging Reports—From 10,000 to 15,000 Rebels Refuse to Leave the State, and Desert.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, July 10, 1863.

Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee River filled with deserters from Bragg's army—mostly Tennesseans—to the number of from 10,000 to 15,000. They refuse to leave the State.

Gen. Rosecrans's army retains its position, the line of the Elk River. The campaign is virtually ended.

The Army of the Cumberland now hold Winchester and Shelbyville. The river is falling. The water on the shoals is 8 feet deep.

The Louisville train arrived on time.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Progress of the Siege—Guerillas on the Mississippi—Leased Plantations at Milliken's Bend—Gen. Price—The Fourth to Decide the Fate of Vicksburg.

From Our Special Correspondent.
CHICKASAW BAY, Miss., July 1, 1863.

I have to write again that for several days past nothing of special or startling interest has occurred in this army. Why the progress of great events has been retarded apparently it would be difficult to explain. It would not be fair to say that energy and a spirit for prompt movements comes to our Commanding General in spasms, although the great successes achieved in his Department have transpired at such times and with such intervals of seeming inactivity as to call to mind the adage, "it never rains but it pours."

The siege and the pick are doing their appointed work. If progress does not keep pace with our wishes and expectations, I presume the fault is in our conceptions of the magnitude of the undertaking. The soldiers and people of Vicksburg certainly cannot enjoy "the situation" any better than we. The same sobering sun shines upon both parties, and we are possibly more subject than they to the terrible lassitude which is incident to the season and climate. But in every other respect our advantages are incalculable. They are probably reduced by this time to a net of mud soup and rat pie, with cow peas for bread. Communication with the outside army from which they are expecting deliverance is entirely cut off, and hence they must be as much troubled by suspense and deferred hopes as we possibly can be by the uncertainty as to when the contest will be determined. If they like the game, let them play on, and this army will kill 'em. I can find no North grove refuge, because Gen. Grant does not intend to let his predictions as to the early capture of Vicksburg, we can only begin to keep cool, and to turn their attention to the interesting condition of army matters in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, while this army will pursue the even tenor of its way.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

It is with vexation that we have to record that our communication with the North, by way of the Mississippi River, has been very much interrupted of late, and there is but a slim prospect of a speedy amendment in this particular. There are several bands of guerillas between Young's Point and Helena, and all expeditions heretofore sent out for their punishment and destruction have proved utter failures. One such expedition, under Col. Nasmyth, of the 25th Wisconsin, yesterday evening, returned from the neighborhood of Cypress Bend, reporting that they had found the enemy in such force as to make a retreat necessary. From such facts as we have learned, this back-out was rather inglorious.

These guerillas have lost their terror of gunboats, and fire away at our transports whether conveyed or not. When the gunboats get in range of their batteries they skirmish awhile, and retire at their leisure. As yet no very serious results have been achieved in any case where our transports have been fired into, though the boilers of the steamer Prima Donna were struck at one time and burst, the Jacob Strader almost riddled with missiles and six and twelve-pound balls, and scarcely a boat steaming down the river escapes unscathed at some point.

PLANTATIONS.

The leased plantations in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence (about 25 miles) have been doing very well until recently. But the force which has been hovering about Richmond and other points on the west side of the river, having a base of supplies somewhere in this side of Delta, have paid them their respects. Day before yesterday they burned and devastated six of these leased plantations, near Providence, and captured two companies of colored troops, 170 in number. The negroes from Intrenchments fought as long as they had ammunition. Mr. Field, President of the Commission for leasing the plantations, informed me that they fired in all 11,000 cartridges, and killed at least 300 Rebels, before they surrendered. He estimates the force attacking them at 4,000, and says the Rebels had eight pieces of artillery. This was at what is known as the Mount Farm, about five miles from the river.

GEN. PRICE.

We have a thousand and one foolish rumors flying around here concerning the approach of the Rebel Gen. Price and an army of from 15,000 to 50,000 men. I presume that all these rumors have no other foundation than that of the possible proximity of Price to Helena.

FOURTH OF JULY.

There is a general impression, almost amounting to belief, that the anniversary of our National independence will be celebrated here by a grand assault in columns upon the works of Vicksburg. There is no better foundation for this impression than that of a general perception of the fitness of the thing. Gen. Grant has not communicated his intentions on the subject, however determined he may be to gratify this wish of the army, or however necessary he may conceive it to be to disappoint it. If we do not celebrate the Fourth in Vicksburg, or by taking it, we will find other methods of testifying our regard for the national holiday. These Western Yankees are not a nation behind the sons of New-England in inventive genius, as anybody may observe who will examine carefully their many ingenious expedients for rendering camp life comfortable and easy; and it will be hard indeed if we do not hit upon some feasible plan for celebrating the natal day of the nation. Probably we will not have much specifying, as that sort of thing has grown distasteful to the men of action heretofore, but all the facilities for making noises by powder-burning are likely to be resorted to.

Another Mine Exploded—Deserters—News From the Rear—Health of the Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.
CHICKASAW BAY, Miss., July 2, 1863.

Gen. McPherson yesterday blew up the remainder

of the fort partly exploded by him on the 26th, a description of which I wrote you. There was no fighting over the affair this time. Several persons were blown up with the fort, among them a negro, who is reported to have made an aeronautic voyage of about 200 feet, and to have landed in our lines, sprawling, but unhurt. He had been employed by the Rebels in their mining operations.

DESKERS.

Deserters from the Rebels continue to come in, and their stories are confirmatory of all that has been written and said touching the suffering and destitution among the people and garrison of Vicksburg. One that I talked with, yesterday evening, asserts positively, that he has seen horses skinned and their hind quarters dressed for eating. He was employed in attending to cattle, but his occupation ceased several days ago for want of cattle to watch.

It is very apparent that little reliance can be put in the statements of particular facts made by these deserters, although correct inferences may be drawn from much that they say. They come out on their lives invariably with the impression that they will be pardoned and turned loose. Their professions of Union sentiments are usually overdone and insincere; but their dislike to fighting against us any longer admits of no doubt.

FROM THE REAR.

If Johnston does anything at all, it will probably be done soon. His advanced parties are now in close proximity to our forces under Gen. Sherman, on the Big Black, and yesterday it was thought that his entire army was advancing on two roads—the "Telegraph" road, and by another the name of which I have not learned. I doubt, however, whether the enemy will do anything more than reconnoiter. A reconnaissance will satisfy him of the impossibility of raising the siege of Vicksburg by an attack on Grant's Army from the rear. There may be some musing about it, but it is a favorable thing by this army, inasmuch as it indicates that we have reached "the beginning of the end."

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

July has come in upon us in ardent style, and we are suffering in consequence. Dysentery, or diarrhea, has commenced its ravages. The pale faces and emaciated forms brought in here to the river from the front are undiminished. Those who escape disease are undiminished, however, by the scenes in the neighborhood of the hospitals, and we shall probably get done our work before matters get very bad.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

From Our Special Correspondent.
CAIRO, July 6, 1863.

Since mailing my letter regarding the battle at Helena, the steamer Wilson arrived at the landing from Vicksburg. A furious bombardment was commenced on Friday by our combined forces, which was an desolating that Pemberton on Saturday sent out a flag of truce asking terms. Gen. Grant replied in the same terms as at Fort Donelson: "Unconditional surrender." These terms not being accepted, the bombardment recommenced with renewed fury, and after a while the truce flag came out again and agreed to the "hard and unambiguous terms." The Rebel forces are supposed to be 25,000. This Vicksburg was taken on the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock a. m.

And thus in three remarkable cases—here at Vicksburg, at Helena, and before the Army of the Potomac—the enemies of our noble Government, who despite the 4th of July, have been obliged to surrender to our flag on the same 4th of July.

The Wilson came through with remarkable speed, and did not land through the whole distance of 600 miles.

It has been ascertained that the Rebels in Vicksburg have for some time been living on mule meat and other refuse.

Let the world look at this siege, where freemen and slaves have been kept in chains against each other. Slavery Vicksburg, and thousands of free schools arise.

The Interview between Gen. Grant and Pemberton.

The correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of the interview between Gen. Grant and Pemberton:

Gen. Pemberton then selected a personal interview, which was granted by Grant at 3 p. m. The latter, with his staff, appeared on the hills where our advance were working. Here the party heard, said Gen. Pemberton appeared, accompanied by Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle-pits and forts, crowded with men. In the space in a grove of fruit trees of figs and peaches met the contending forces. Thousands of soldiers looked upon this strange scene. Two men who had been lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico now met as foes, with all the world looking upon them. The one his country's glory, the other his country's shame.

When they had approached within a few feet there was a halt and silence.

Col. Montgomery spoke—"Gen. Grant, Gen. Pemberton." They shook hands politely. It was evident Pemberton was mortified. He said: "I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. We had terms and conditions. I was defeated. I was a prisoner." Gen. Grant then took him aside. They sat down on the grass and talked more than an hour. Grant smoked all the time. Pemberton played with the grass and pulled leaves. Grant finally agreed to parole them, allowing the officers each his horse.

It was a polite thing. The dread of going North, and the fear of harsh treatment, had deterred them from capturing the steamer. He proved his magnanimity in the way of transportation and rations. They feared the Fourth of July. Our men would call out at night that the Fourth would finish them, and it was so arranged. By this we have saved thousands of lives. Both armies are gratified with the result. Our men treat them with kindness, giving them coffee, which some of them have not tasted for a year.

The city is much dilapidated. Many houses are injured. The Vicksburg paper of July 2, of which I send you extracts by mail, admits the eating of mule meat and the pilfering of soldiers in private houses. Mrs. Cico, who is an officer in the artillery service, was killed last Monday in the city. Gen. Green, formerly of Missouri, was killed last week. Col. Griffin of the 31st Louisiana Regiment, was also killed.

There seems to be much suffering there from sickness and our missiles.

Fourth of July Battle at Helena, Ark.—Price and Marmaduke, under Lieut. Gen. Holmes, Attack Ben Prentiss at Break of Day on the Fourth—They Fight for Provisions—Total Defeat of the Enemy—800 Prisoners Arrive at Cairo.

From Our Special Correspondent.
CAIRO, July 7, 1863.

The steamer Silver Moon arrived at this port early this morning from Helena, Ark., and brings the news of a battle at Helena on the 4th of July, and also about 800 prisoners taken in the fight. Having got on board, and fortunately having a pair of top pants, I was taken for a Confed., and I gathered from the prisoners the following particulars. I have not time to get facts from other sources, but as these are from the enemy himself, they must be considered trustworthy.

It seems that one brigade, under Gen. Fagan, marched from Little Rock, and also two brigades from Jacksonport, for Helena, intending to take the place by storm. The object, as they stated, was twofold, one to get possession of the large amount of stores of various kinds, and the other to stop, for a time at least, all communication with Gen. Grant's army and the North. These forces amounted to five to eight thousand, according to their account, but it does not seem reasonable to me that they would attack Ben Prentiss in a place so strong-

ly fortified as Helena with this force. My opinion is they had from 10,000 to 15,000. Their forces were under the command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes, with divisions commanded by Gens. Parsons and McCray, a brigade of cavalry under Shelby, and some artillery. Marmaduke was also on the scene with his cavalry forces.

The order of attack was as follows: Gens. McCray and Parsons were ordered to advance on the center, where were rifle-pits and three redoubts, near the grave-yard in the rear of Helena. They took the rifle-pits and carried two redoubts, containing three guns. The following regiments then were ordered to advance toward the town, which was distant about a mile. White's regiment, 9th Missouri, Burns's 8th Missouri, Louis's 7th Missouri, and Pickett's 10th Missouri. Upon advancing they were to descend a very steep hill into a deep valley. They expected to be supported, but were not, and there in the valley they were subject to a concentrated fire, and were obliged to surrender, which they did about 12 o'clock. The fight commenced about daylight. They had marched eight miles that morning, over very hilly ground, and many of them at the opening of the fight were already exhausted. They say their loss was very small, in fact nothing at all, but being surprised they were forced to surrender. They add that during the fight Marmaduke captured 400 of our cavalry, though they cannot tell to what regiments any of them belong.

This is the account which I get from the principal officers, prisoners on the Silver Moon.

Since writing the above I learn from some of our own men who came up that the attack was made as they relate, and that when they entered the valley the fire from our redoubts and from Fort Carle was so severe that they were taken prisoners as fast as they began to descend the hill; and that they were swept down both on the slope and the crest of the hill by hundreds. Gen. Prentiss was perfectly aware of their approach, and ready to meet them at any point. He had from 4,000 to 5,000 men.

The following is a list of some of the prisoners:

Brig. Gen. Col. Bell, Lieut. Col. Johnson, Adj. Lieut. Capt. Donelson, Capt. Hull, Capt. Van. Capt. Baker, Capt. Plunkett, ten Lieutenants, and 128 enlisted men.

Seventh Missouri—Col. S. M. Lewis, Capt. B. N. Cooke, Lieut. N. C. West, and 40 enlisted men.

There were also the officers as well as the men of Gens. Hawthorne's, and Gen. Arkansas regiments; also of the 10th, 7th, and 8th Missouri regiments, and a number of prisoners on the boat is actually near 800 men, and we hear that other boats with prisoners are on the way.

Our loss was not far from 100 killed, wounded, and missing; theirs more than ten times this.

This is the end of the long-threatened movement of Price and Marmaduke, and has turned out a most glorious celebration of the glorious Fourth. It would seem there is something to be expected on remarkable days, as on this day the Army of the Potomac covered itself with glory.

The prisoners are a sorry looking set. Only two or three were reading; these were privates. The officers were playing cards. When I went about they were eating their breakfast, and the way some of them gnawed bread made me conclude they were hungry still. It is not in the nature of things that such ignorant, poverty-stricken beings, can stand up against the intelligent and wealthy Northern soldiers. Their doom is as sure as that, in common life, honesty and industry bring their just rewards.

The Rebel Pirate on the Coast.

WOODS HOLE, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The fishing schooner Citizen arrived here to-day. She reports a bark-rigger Rebel steamer, yesterday, 80 miles southeast of Cay Head. She had burned a brig, and then made for a Provincetown fishing schooner and burned her. The crew of the fisherman escaped in their boats to a fleet of mackerel fishermen.

A number of fishing schooners are coming into Tarpanin Cove to-day to escape the pirate.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The drafted men of Massachusetts, some 22,000 in number, will rendezvous at Springfield under the command of Gen. Devine, who is recovering from wounds received at Chancellorsville.

The Invasion of Indiana, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 10, 1863.

Martial Law was declared in Louisville to-day. The last advances at headquarters place the enemy between Congdon and New-Albany, Ind., about 15 miles from the latter, with our forces, under Hobson, in close pursuit.

The Draft.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The draft is progressing in all the New-England States, and Pennsylvania and New-York. As the enrollment is completed in each of the various districts, a certain proportion of men is designated. It is certain that the entire number to be called out in all of the States has not been designated.

Rejoicings in St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 10, 1863.

A grand Demonstration is in preparation for to-morrow night in honor of the recent glorious victories East and West. All places of business will be closed at noon, at the request of the Mayor, and general rejoicing be the order of the day. Thousands of flags will be thrown to the breeze, and the city promises to be bathed in a flood of light.

Invalid Soldiers.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The steamer Consort, from Newbern, N. C., has arrived, bringing 300 invalid soldiers of Massachusetts regiments.

Movements of Gen. Naglee.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, July 9, 1863.

Upon Gen. Naglee reporting at headquarters with troops from Gen. Foster's North Carolina command, Gen. Meade immediately assigned him to a command at Hager's Ferry.

The Captured Blockade-Runner Britannia.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The U. S. steamer Santiago de Cuba, with the Rebel blockade-runner Britannia, captured by her July 2, is expected to arrive here to-day.

Blockade Runners at Nassau.—Advices for Corsica report the arrival of the steamers Alice, Haccoran, Kate, Antonio, Elizabeth, Ella and Annie, and Benagard, from Charleston; and the Hanshee, Lizzie, Flora, Fanny, and Charleston, from Wilmington, all at Nassau.

From Mexico and California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

City of Mexico dates via Acapulco are to the 10th ult.

Juarez arrived at San Louis Potosi on the 7th, and established the seat of Government there.

The late garrison of the City of Mexico, numbering 15,000, are distributed at the most important points west of that city.

A portion of the French army entered the City of Mexico on the 8th.

It was believed that Gen. Forey had sent a communication urging Juarez to accept terms of peace.

The two wings of the Democratic State Convention at Sacramento are endeavoring to make a platform upon which all can unite.

Arrived, ship Napier, from Panama; ship Champion, from Boston.

Sailed, ship Napier, for Liverpool, with 3,000 cases of wheat.

The markets are quiet, and prices unsettled on account of the fluctuations and the uncertainty of the future value of gold and rates of exchange. Butter received per today's steamer ship at 7 1/2. Imported sugar for food to ship back.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT BATTLES.

Complete Rout of the Union Army.

THEY CAPTURE 40,000 PRISONERS.

THEY ADMIT TERRIBLE LOSSES.

Gens. Armistead, Barksdale, Garnett, and Kemper Killed.

Gens. Seales, Pender, Jones, Heth, Anderson, Hampton, and Hood Wounded.

LAUGHABLE REPORTS FROM VICKSBURG.

THE MOVEMENTS AROUND RICHMOND.

Union Prisoners Forced to Draw Lots for Execution.

The Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday, July 8, contains a leader on the battle of Gettysburg. It says:

"We feel as well as armed that Gen. Lee, if he has met the enemy in a pitched battle, has inflicted a terrible defeat upon them, as we do that we are living, breathing, sentient beings."

The Dispatch then alludes to a telegraphic dispatch announcing a great battle being fought on Sunday last, in which the Yankees were whipped with a loss of 60,000 men, and winds up as follows:

"We already begin to see glimpses of peace, if this telegram only prove half true. But let us have no peace which we do not dictate ourselves."

The Dispatch contains but one short editorial on Vicksburg, which is as follows:

"It is evident that Grant begins to feel the pressure of the iron hand which Johnston has cast around him. Everything now depends on skill and valor, and in these qualities we have always been the master of the Yankees."

The following telegrams are also from The Dispatch. They are decidedly rich when the facts are taken into consideration:

IMPORTANT FROM GETTYSBURG—THE ENEMY ROUTED ON SUNDAY—40,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

MARTINSBURG, Va., Monday, July 6, 1863.

On Saturday night our center fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Gen. Ewell and Longstreet flanked the enemy and gained the heights. A general fight ensued yesterday, in which the enemy were routed and Lee captured 40,000 prisoners, according to all accounts. Gen. Kemper was killed. There is fighting at Williamsport between Lee's cavalry and several regiments of Yankee cavalry under Pleasanton.

The following dispatch was received this morning by Dr. Morris:

MARTINSBURG, Monday, July 6, 1863.

The latest which seems to be trustworthy is that the fight was continued on Sunday, and was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Hill fell back in the center, causing the enemy to believe that he was retreating. The enemy upon this advanced. Then Ewell and Longstreet advanced their right and left wings, surrounding the enemy. We then took the heights for which we have been contending, and captured 40,000 prisoners. They refused to be paroled. Gen. Pickett's division is now guarding the prisoners at Martinsburg.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 8th inst. has received the following account of the battle of Gettysburg, showing that they are wonderfully dark down in the land of Dix:

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Our loss is estimated at 10,000 at the battle of Gettysburg. Between three and four thousand of our wounded arrived at Winchester July 7. Gens. Armistead, Barksdale, Garnett, and Kemper are killed. Gens. Seales, Pender, Jones, Heth, Anderson, Hampton, and Hood are wounded. The Yankee army is estimated at 175,000 men. The fight lasted 4 days, and is regarded as the severest of the war, and the slaughter unprecedented. The enemy are said to have fought well. We captured 40,000 prisoners.

The Dispatch also has the following:

MARTINSBURG, July 5, 1863.—Gen. Lee defeated the enemy in the battle of Friday last, but we lost 1,000 prisoners. Gen. Barksdale of Mississippi and Gen. Garnett of Virginia were killed. Gen. Hood of Texas was wounded.

MARTINSBURG, Va., July 5, 6 p. m.—On Saturday Gen. Lee had changed his front and occupied the ground he drove the enemy from on the 1st and 2d. His whole army is in excellent spirits, and the master of the situation. Gens. Pender and F. who are wounded, Col. Avery of North Carolina, a killed, and Col. Bennett and Parker wounded. Ewell's wounds are recovered.

MARTINSBURG, July 6, 1863.—Reports to-day all report that there was a heavy fight yesterday, in which we defeated the enemy and drove him three miles. A vast number of prisoners are reported taken by Gen. Lee. The prisoners are on their way to Richmond via this place. This has been the bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss has been very great.

The Yankee cavalry injured the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, several miles from this place, to-day, and captured three wagons.

FIGHTING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following items are taken from The Richmond Dispatch of the 8th inst.:

Goldsboro, N. C., July 7.—Letters from trustworthy sources dated Wednesday last night say that a courier who has just arrived reports an engagement progressing between the retreating enemy and our forces near Free Bridge. It is supposed that the enemy are cut off.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RATON, N. C., July 7.—The House has been debating the Militia bill all day. No final action taken.

The Senate has passed the bill to punish the abettors and abettors of desertion.

RATON, N. C., July 6.—Some excitement was occasioned yesterday on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at Warsaw. It is rumored that the enemy has gone back toward Newbern; but nothing is certain.

Gov. Vance addressed the people at the Court-House this morning. All the citizens are being enlisted for the defense of the City of New-York.

APFARS ABOUT VICKSBURG.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the Yankee cavalry crossed the Big Black at Birdsong's Ferry, and advanced into the interior, but were promptly met by Whitefield's Brigade, and driven back across the river.

A courier just in from Edwards's Depot says that the entire command of Gen. Osterhaus crossed the Big Black near that place last night. If so we will have warm work to-day. Grant is evidently feeling very uneasy in regard to events transpiring in his rear. There was very little firing at Vicksburg yesterday.

The Dispatch also says:

"The indications are that Gen. Johnston is at last making a move on the rear of Grant's army. We have great hopes from that quarter, and as Kirby Smith and Price can pour in men from the other side as pressure, it seems that our boys are not without some prospect of success."

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

NATCHES, July 4, via Mobile Exp.—The crops at Ocala and Brookhaven were uninjured by the Yankees in their late raid.

The Union ran Pittsburgh and a gunboat passed

see 27th page.